



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News.

The dispatches this forenoon are of great interest. A terrible battle has been fought at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The result is not entirely transpired, although it is said that the enemy were driven from their entrenchments and were in full retreat. The fight lasted two days. A Wisconsin regiment (the 15th, Col. Heg), it is stated, lost seven captains, and their Lieut., Colonel, David McKee, was killed. He was a captain in the 2d regiment, before being appointed lieutenant colonel, and was a brave and faithful officer. The loss in the regiment must have been large. A company belonging to it was raised at Beloit, and was under the command of Capt. Gordon. It is probable that other Wisconsin regiments were in the battle, as the 10th, 21st and 24th have been in the region of Nashville some time. There will, therefore, be great anxiety to learn further particulars.

John Morgan is on the skedaddle from Kentucky. When last heard from he was making towards Columbia, while our troops from Glasgow were endeavoring to cut him off. It is not impossible that our 22d regiment was in the last brush with John Morgan not far from Danville.

The slaves at Norfolk, Va., held a jubilee on the 1st of January, in anticipation of the proclamation of freedom. Four thousand of them joined in the procession. They will be terribly disappointed when they learn they have been excepted from the great boon it confers upon others of their race.

Contrabands begin to come into Burnside's army, and are received under the proclamation. According to its terms they must be employed in garrison duty.

An important victory has been obtained over Forrest and Van Dorn, by Gen. Sullivan of Grant's army. The loss is heavy. We believe that nearly all the Wisconsin regiments belonging to Grant's army are in Sullivan's division. The place where the battle was fought is not mentioned in Gen. Grant's dispatch.

The Tax-Paying Editor of the Monitor.

On no subject has the editor of the Monitor been more boastful or self-important than on his position as a tax-payer. When he has been pushed and cornered on any subject, he has fallen back on his dignity as a tax-payer! This was carried so far that he asserted that he paid ten times as much as the three proprietors of the Gazette. On this assertion, we instituted an examination, and proved that instead of paying ten times as much, he paid less than twice as much, and further discovered that he had listed, under oath, his printing office at \$300, the stock of goods in his drug and store at \$2,500, and the balance of his personal property, including the secured debts due him, at \$902. This was not explicitly denied, (because it was true, and could be proved from the assessment rolls), but the editor mildly suggested something about a "partial examination." We responded, and called for a full statement, and offered to publish it. To this call not a word of reply is made; in fact, he is silent as the grave not only about the question of taxation, but on that other subject so dear to his heart, and on which he has been so prolific, the county and city printing. He evidently finds this an unwelcome topic. It was easier to boast than stand the test of the real figures, and more congenial to defend an opponent than answer a summons on himself to judgment. His discretion is more evident than his veracity. The "exposure" we made was well calculated to show the hypocrisy of his professions of love and regard for the tax-payers, as the effect of such an enlistment of personal property as he made was to increase the tax on the real estate of every landholder in the county. It was one of the "sharp practices" of a schemer to get rid of his proper portion of tax on his productive personal property, and throw the deficiency on the real estate of his neighbors, who had not the privilege of affixing themselves a value to their property and putting it down to a small fraction of its taxable amount.

Gen. Schoepf's Opinion of Buell.

During the examination of Gen. Steadman before the Buell Court of Inquiry, the following episode occurred, which caused some fluttering:

"Have you ever heard any officer question my loyalty?" General Steadman replied, "Yes." "Who was he?" asked Gen. Buell. Gen. Steadman declined answering, unless the court required him to do so. The court then called upon him to reply. The General then stated that he had heard Gen. Schoepf express an opinion regarding Gen. Buell's loyalty. Gen. Steadman said that Gen. Schoepf had said that Gen. Steadman replied that he had heard Gen. Schoepf say that "Buell was a traitor."

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette, From North Carolina.

CAMP STEVENSON, NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 23, 1862.

Editors Gazette.—When I last wrote you I hoped to be able to give you notes on the expedition of Gen. Foster as we went along, but the long marches under knapsack, musket, equipments, etc., were too much for me. I will now only give you a brief outline.

The force was divided into four brigades, commanded by Gen. Wessell and Cols. Lee, Stevenson and Amory acting brigadiers. Gen. Wessell's brigade, consisting of six regiments, came down from Suffolk, Va., to join the expedition. Beside the four brigades, there was a large artillery force, a regiment of cavalry, and the 9th New Jersey. We started from Newbern Thursday, Dec. 11th, and marched by the Neuse road to Kinston. The rebels opposed our march as much as possible by falling trees across the road, destroying bridges, etc. They planted one battery in a favorable position. Our cavalry made a charge upon it, killed several of their gunners, and took two of their pieces. Saturday night we bivouacked within six miles of Kinston.

The battle of Kinston began Sunday morning at ten, and lasted until two p. m. I cannot describe it in full, for I saw and participated only in a part. The enemy had every advantage of position—were strongly entrenched. We routed them, took the town, and captured five hundred prisoners and seven pieces of artillery. In their retreat, the rebels attempted to burn the bridge across the Neuse, but were too hotly pressed by our troops. Our brigade (Col. Stevenson's) was ordered forward about noon. The old 10th Connecticut fought hard and suffered severely. They went into the fight with a little over four hundred; they lost in killed and wounded, one hundred and four. The 45th Massachusetts suffered quite severely—I have not yet ascertained their loss. The 14th was not in the thickest of the fight. We were drawn up in line of battle just back of a large swamp.

The right wing charged through the swamp just in time to join in the shouts of victory, to see the white flag of the enemy, and get a good look at the prisoners as they were sent to the rear. What a motley crew! There were hardly two uniforms alike. For blankets some had old bed quilts, and others pieces of carpet. Our boys exclaimed, "Are these the fellows we are fighting? Do these belong to the southern chivalry?" With a slight shade of difference in complexion, the vagrant bands of Indians that occasionally go thro' the streets of Janesville are a fair representation of their personal appearance. Most of them were North Carolinians—conscripts who had been in the service but five months. They were paroled, and I have not the slightest doubt but that we fought the same men again in the next battle.

Kinston is quite an important town on the Neuse. The Atlantic and N. C. R. R. passes through it. The rebels burned several hundred bales of cotton and a large quantity of corn. Sunday night the army bivouacked in the town; next morning, recrossed the river, burned the bridge, and took the road leading to Goldsboro. Gunboats were left to protect the place. At White Hall, twenty miles from Kinston, we had another battle. The enemy were building a gunboat at this place. They burned the bridge across the river to prevent our crossing, and fought us from behind trees and breastworks. The 44th were exposed to a galling fire from their sharpshooters for over an hour. We lost twenty-five in killed and wounded. Belger's battery (Rhode Island) was ordered forward, and we fell back to support it. The engagement lasted four hours and a half. We destroyed their gunboat, silenced their batteries and drove them from their position. We then marched to Everetts, about six miles from Goldsboro.

The main object of the expedition was to cut off railroad communication between Goldsboro, and Wilmington by destroying the bridge across the Neuse at Everetts. The success of our army met the enemy's at 11 a. m. The battle was fought mostly with artillery. At three p. m. loud cheering was heard in the distance. The enemy was driven back, the bridge in flames, and miles of the track torn up. The order from Gen. Foster—"The object of the expedition is accomplished. Ho! for Newbern!"

Our brigade was drawn up in line of battle in a large field. Oh, what a shout, as "Ho! for Newbern!" ran down the line! "I'm going home to die!" and "Homeward bound!" for the moment, our fatigue and hunger were forgotten, and our dreams of a season's rest in the Newbern barracks. A cheer rose in breathless haste rises down the line. He reaches the head of the column. The brigade halts. Then came the order—"By file left, quick time, march!" I was in the expression on the faces as the order was given. It was a sort of sad-mad. We were in fighting trim then. Every eye seemed to say, "let them see us who have put us to this trouble look for themselves!" The cause of the movement was this: A brigade of rebels had concealed themselves on the left of the field and were waiting for a chance to capture the batteries left to protect our rear. They allowed the 14th to come within short range, and then opened upon them with grape and canister. You can imagine the scene. Many guns with grape shot at short range on close columns. It moved them down by scores. No troops could endure such a fire long. They beat

a hasty retreat. I heard one of the chaplains of our brigade say that the rebels tried to crawl into our cannon, but found them too small. We were drawn up in line of battle to receive them, but they made no further demonstration. After waiting some time we again struck the homeward track. The homeward march was a hard one. Think of a march of from fifteen to twenty miles a day under a heavy load—knapsack, haversack, canteen, musket, sixty rounds of ammunition, equipments, etc., with nothing to eat but three hard crackers!

Nothing of special interest occurred on the return. The expedition occupied ten days. During that time we marched a hundred and fifty miles, and fought three battles. The last day's march was thirty-two miles. Not over fifteen of our company were strong enough to reach Newbern Saturday night. The thought of letters from home awaiting our return spurred us on. The remnant of the army came in on Sunday. All things considered, the troops stood the march well. The expedition accomplished its object. Whether it will avail much or not I think depends upon further movements or upon something already done of which we are yet ignorant. Our loss in killed and wounded was about five hundred and sixty. In magnitude these battles are as nothing compared with those on the Potomac and the Rappahannock, but nobody can dispute the fact that we have long and hard marches. We have to go a long distance to find an enemy to fight. On the march reports reached us of the capture of Weldon and Wilmington and that Richmond must soon fall. We were greatly disappointed on learning the facts. The news from Burnside almost makes the boys feel blue. Though regulars, I believe he is not defeated, neither can be. Everything in this quarter looks like action. I think we shall be off again in a few days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1. Morgan crossed the Cumberland and cut off Nashville at Goldsboro on the 27th of December. Col. Hobson of the 5th Kentucky drove part of his forces, killing 9 and capturing 10. Morgan then crossed Green river, and moved to Elizabethtown, destroying the bridge at Beaver Creek and moving on to Muldraugh's Hill, and moved for Rolling Fork. Col. Harlan, of the Kentucky 10th, overtook at Rolling Fork and Salt River bridge and attacked him, killing and wounding a number of his force. The rebel Col. Bull died of his wounds. Morgan fled before Harlan to Beards-ton, thence attempted to escape between Lebanon and Bellevue, Morgan flying precipitately. Gen. Reynolds marched from Glasgow yesterday for Greensburg, and may intercept him. Col. Hainey, of the 6th Kentucky cavalry, was killed. Morgan paid dearly for what he had done.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN., Dec. 31. Our whole line suffered terribly this morning. Four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers. General Anderson's troops suffered terribly. Majors Roegenberg and Ward are killed. Generals Stanley, Rousseau and Palmer were wounded. 2 o'clock p. m.—Gen. Thomas has just broken the rebel center, driving the enemy a mile. We are advancing our whole line. Gen. Rosecrans is personally superintending the movement. One shot killed two of his staff officers. The 15th Wisconsin lost seven captains. Negley's artillery is still mowing the rebels in the center. The rebel Generals Cheatham and Rains are killed. Crittenden's left wing has taken the intrenchments at Murfreesboro. Killed—Capt. Garrett, 19th Ill.; Colonel Carpenter, 18th Wis.; Lt. Col. McKee, 15th Wisconsin. Wounded—Brig. Gen. Kirk of Illinois, Wood of Indiana, Van Cline of Minnesota and Cassie of Ohio; Maj. Gen. Rosseau, Lt. Col. Berry, 6th Ky.; Major Slemmer, 16th regulars, and many others. The 21st, 25th and 35th Illinois lost two-thirds, and the 15th and 38th Ohio one-half their number. The 101st Ohio lost 125 men, and the 38th Indiana about the same number. Total killed and wounded estimated at 2500. The rebel loss exceeds ours. Gen. J. E. B. Rains is killed. Gen. Cheatham was wounded and taken prisoner. We have captured 500 prisoners. The fight was renewed at 3 p. m. on Jan. 1st. Cannonading was heard at Nashville at 10 a. m. Wood and Van Cline's divisions were in Murfreesboro, driving the hundreds who were in full retreat. Three hundred prisoners reached Nashville at 6 p. m. Jan. 1st, including Major Franklin of 30th Arkansas, Capt. Johnson and Eagle of 2d Arkansas, and Capt. Stone of 1st Tennessee. Many buildings have been taken for hospital purposes. Great numbers of the wounded are being brought in now. River fallen eighteen inches on the shoals.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.

The Washington Star says: In the recent raid the rebel Stuart caused his telegraph operator to intercept Union messages at Burke's Station, thus learning more or less concerning efforts to intercept him, and the readiness of our forces at Fairfax Station. The telegraph reception should be vented to visit those places. He also sent various messages over the wires. One here for the instant destruction of a considerable quantity of army stores accumulated there. Among the messages found in the office at Burke's Station, having been sent over the wires by his order, is the following: BURKE'S STATION, Dec. 29—3 p. m. To General Meigs, Washington. In future we will please furnish better mules. Those you have furnished recently are very inferior. [Signed.] Major General C. S. A.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.

The report that 15,000 rebels crossed the Cumberland last Monday, and were mov-

ing towards Louisville, is discredited at headquarters.

PORTSMOUTH, MONROE, Jan. 1. In Norfolk, last evening, owing to the misconstruction of an order issued for a different purpose, about 200 persons were arrested while returning from places of amusement. Considerable excitement was created in Norfolk, to-day, by a negro celebration. The colored people collected together with their marshals, formed a procession of at least 4,000 negroes of all kinds and colors, headed by a band of music, drums and fife, and paraded through the principal streets of the city. They carried several Union flags and cheered loudly for the downfall of African slavery. It was understood that they were celebrating the day of the emancipation proclamation.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, JANUARY 2, 1863.

General Burnside returned from Washington, this forenoon, and has been visited by his grand division commander. Several contrabands came into camp, to-day, and were received in accordance with the proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

Major General Butler has arrived at Washington. No intelligence has been received to-night, by government relative to the battle of Murfreesboro.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, 24th, has arrived. The steamer has brought a number of passengers and \$1,300,000 in treasure.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

The Tribune's special from Nashville, last, gives the following list of killed: Col. Stern, 10th Ohio; Lieut. Col. McKee, 15th Kentucky; Col. Roberts, 42d Illinois; Col. Walker, 31st Ohio, Cavalry Brigade; Col. Harrison, 27th Illinois; Capt. Jno. Johnson, 15th Wisconsin. Wounded—General Roseau, slightly; General Wood, severely; Lieut. Colonel 101st Ohio, badly; Col. Carden, 38th Illinois, commanding brigade; Capt. Oscar F. Mark; Capt. Douglas, 18th regulars.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Jan. 2.

To Gen. Halleck.—Gen. Sullivan succeeded in getting a fight out of Col. Forest and whipped him badly, capturing six pieces of artillery, a great many horses and prisoners. Van Horn was repulsed at every point, but with heavy loss. Signed, U. S. GRANT.

A dispatch from Cairo states that the telegraph is working to Holly Springs and Corinth. The fight with the rebel Col. Napier was killed and Col. Deady captured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

Flour a shade firmer, 6.30a.45 for extra state, 6.57a.70 r. h. Ohio. Wheat quiet, firm, 1.23a.1.33 Chicago spring, 1.32a.1.38 Milwaukee club, 1.43a.1.48 winter red.—Pork steady. Lard steady. Whisky a shade firmer. Stocks firmer. Gold 1.43a.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.

Major Isaac N. Cook, paymaster in the army, has been arrested for defalcation of half a million dollars. Most of the money was lost in gambling. Simultaneous arrests of a gambler have been made in Cincinnati, Cairo, Chicago, Louisville and other places. About \$70,000 was recovered at Cairo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.

One hundred guns were fired here in honor of the emancipation proclamation; also in Pittsburg, Albany, and other cities.

The Execution of the Minnesota Indians.

The St. Paul Pioneer, of the 25th, has the full details of the execution of the thirty-eight Indians, on the 26th, for participation in the late Indian massacre in Minnesota. The extract we append is a story of the affair from the times of the condemned leaving their cells. At midnight, every Indian stood erect, and as the prison warden opened the door, they fell in behind him with the greatest alacrity. Indeed, a notice of release, pardon, or reprieve could not have induced them to leave the cell with more apparent willingness than this call to death. We followed on behind them, and as those at the head of the procession came out of the basement, at the opposite side of the gallows, and directly in front, we heard a sort of a death wail sounded, which was immediately caught up by all the condemned, and was chanted in unison until the scaffold was reached. At the foot of the steps there was no delay. Capt. Redfield mounted the drop, at the head, and the Indians crowded about it, as if it were a race, to see which would get first. They acted as if they were going to the gallows, and as they got to the top, each took his position, without any assistance from those who were detailed for that purpose. They still kept up a mournful wail, and occasionally there would be a piercing scream. The ropes were soon arranged around their necks, not the least resistance being offered. One or two feeling the noose uncomfortably tight, attempted to loosen it, and, although their hands were tied, they partially succeeded. The movement, however, was noticed by the assistants, and the cords re-arranged. The white caps, which had been placed on the top of their heads, were drawn over their faces, shutting out forever the light of day from their eyes. Then ensued a scene that can hardly be described, and which can never be forgotten. It joined with shouting and singing, compared to those who were ignorant of the language. The tones seemed somewhat discordant, and yet there was harmony in it. Save the moment of cutting the rope, it was the most thrilling moment of the awful scene. And it was not their voice alone. Their bodies swayed to and fro, and their every limb seemed to be keeping time. The drop trembled and shook as if it were dancing.

The most touching scene on the drop was their attempts to grasp each other's hands, fettered as they were. They were very close to each other, and many succeeded. Three or four in a row were hand in hand, and all hands swaying up and down with the rise and fall of their voices. One old man reached out each side, but could not grasp a hand. His struggles were pitiable, and affected any beholders. We were so close that we could hear the words the language, that their singing and shouting was only to sustain one another—that there was nothing defiant in their last moments, and that no "death song," strictly speaking, was chanted on the gallows. Each one shouted his own name, and called on the name of his friend, saying in substance, "I'm here! I'm here!"

THE EXECUTION.

Capt. Burd had scanned all the arrangements for the execution, and motioned to Maj. Brown, the signal officer, that all was ready. There was one tap of the drum, almost drowned by the voices of the Indians—another, and the stays of the drop were knocked away, the rope cut, and, with a crash down came the drop. One rope broke, but not until the neck of the victim was dislocated, whose body came down on the drop with a heavy thud, and a crash of the boards. There was a "sigh" by the minute of the Indians for a moment or two, the only moment when the natural vibrations occasioned by the fall. In the meantime, a new rope was placed around the neck of the one who fell, and it having been thrown over the beam, he was soon hanging with the others. After the lapse of a minute, several drew up their legs once or twice, and there was some

movement of the arms. One Indian, at the expiration of ten minutes, breathed, but the rope was better adjusted, and life was soon extinct. It is unnecessary to speak of the awful sight of thirty-eight human beings suspended in the air. Imagination will readily supply what we refrain from publishing.

REMOVING THE BODIES.

After the bodies had hung for about half an hour the physicians of the several regiments present examined the bodies and removed them, life was extinct. Soon after several United States mule teams appeared, when the bodies were taken down and dumped into the wagons without much ceremony, and were carried down to the sand bar in front of the city, and were buried in the same hole. The half-breeds were buried in one corner of the hole, so that they can be disturbed by their friends.

Everything was conducted in the most quiet and orderly manner. As the drop fell the citizens could not repress a shout of exultation, in which the soldiers joined. A boy soldier, who stood beside us, had his mother and brother and sisters killed; his face was pale and quivering, but he gave a shout of righteous exultation when the drop fell.

The people who had gathered in great crowds, and who had maintained a degree of order that had not been anticipated, quietly dispersed as the wagons bore the bodies of the murdered off to burial. Few, we take it, who witnessed the awful scene, will voluntarily look upon its like again.

A SOUTHERN OPINION ON EMANCIPATION.

—R. J. Meigs, now sixty years old, whose life-time has been spent in the southern states, and who was for a long time a lawyer in Nashville, Tenn., has replied to an article on emancipation in a Baltimore paper. He speaks of the results of emancipation in the West Indies and says:

"Let us candidly dismiss from our minds all apprehensions of calamities to flow from the emancipation proposed by the President. The worst that can happen from the measure will be that those who can force the negro to labor for nothing will be compelled to pay him a reasonable compensation for his toil, from which they (the employers) will reap not less, if not greater profit. The most condition of both races will be infinitely elevated, and what a more than all the life of our nation will not be sacrificed, as an atonement to offended justice by that divine decree which has gone out against every people that has been guilty of the inextinguishable crime of the enslavement of man."

"Let us not palter with this great argument; let us wipe out this befuddling spot; let slavery die; let the nation live; let us stand before His awful presence regenerated and redeemed."

MARRIED.

At the City Hall, in this city, on the evening of New Year's day, by Rev. O. W. Lawrence, Mr. P. R. RICHARDS, conductor on the G. & O. V. railroad, and Mrs. MARY D. MILLER, both of Chicago, Ill.

DIED.

In Newark, on Thursday, January 1st, 1863, of diphtheria, ELIAH KATZMAN, aged 11 years and 20 days, left son of John H. V. and Caroline S. Thomas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pen Pictures, or Sketches of Domestic Life.

By Mrs. M. A. Livermore, published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, just received at the Janesville Book Store.

SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

Mr. W. C. Raynor.

TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE.

From New York City.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Janesville and vicinity that he has just received a large stock of pianos, and is prepared to teach the piano-forte. Having had much experience in teaching, considers himself well qualified to instruct in the art of playing. Enquire at Mr. Wilson's music store, Janesville, January 2, 1863.

The Great Wall Paper Depot.

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We have received a few hundred rolls of our spring patterns of

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of every description, cheaper than elsewhere in the state, is at the corner of Jackson & Smith's new block.

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MORE or less damaged by water, which we will sell at greatly reduced prices from the usual selling price. Among them are

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Warren's Common School Geography.

Green's Grammar.

Stoddard's Arithmetic.

Colburn's Arithmetic.

Cutler's Physiology.

Andrew's Latin Grammar and Reader.

Webster's Dictionaries, &c., &c.

This is a rare opportunity to buy books cheap, as many of them will do as much service as new ones. A full supply of all the School Books in use in our

City Schools

always on hand and for sale as low as any other store in town. [Address] SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

CINCINNATI, MO. COUNTY.

Wm A Lawrence, Volney Atwood and E H Brown vs

By virtue of an execution issued out of the said court for the county of Hamilton in the estate entitled against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said John M May, and to the directors and officers of a late failed and now failed bank, to the highest bidder, on the first day of the month of January, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on

at 10 o'clock A. M. all the right, title and interest which said John M May had on the 21st day of November, 1862, or at any time thereafter, in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the city of Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, and described as follows, to wit: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and 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L B A
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 20 4 10 91
 21 5 10 91
 22 6 10 91

canary, at the city
 15th day of November, 1892, and
 forthwith served on you, and to se
 answer to said complaint, on the s
 often in said city, within twenty da
 of this summons on you, exclusive
 service, and it you fail to answer
 within the time aforesaid, the pla
 will apply to the court for the pla
 complaint. Dated the 15th. 1892.
 BENNETT, CLARSON
 Plaintiff's Attorney
 STATE OF WISCONSIN

ROCK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT
Jonah F Willard, plff, agst Elizab

do 10 10 81 Charles O. Richmond, in
do 11 10 81 IN pursuance of the order of the
do 12 10 81 closure and sale mentioned in the
do 13 10 81 tion on the 24 day of December
do 14 10 81 Camstock, a referee duly appointed
do 15 10 81 by the court, we set up public
do 16 10 81 bidder, at the front door of the
do 17 10 81 city of Janesville, in said county,
do 18 11 81
do 2 11 91 **THE 104 DAY OF MARCH**
do 3 11 91 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the
do 4 11 91 real estate situated in the town of
do 5 11 91 and state of Wisconsin, a
do 6 11 91 gushed an lot number four (4) in
do 7 11 91 of lot number one (1) of Wisconsin
do 8 11 91 county, containing more or less
do 9 11 91 and one hundred and two (102)
do 10 11 91 ing to the recorded plat of said
do 11 11 91 thereof as shall be hereinafter
do 12 11 91 **ADJUDGMENT.—**

do 18 11 91 1802, H N. CO
do 14 11 91 WILLARD MERRILL, Plff's Atty.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR
David B Cowles, plaintiff, against John
son, Eliza Hutson: and Caroline
Pernance and by virtue of
the day of June, A D 1861, I, the
I appointed for each party by
of the Central Bank of Wisconsin
THE 28th DAY OF NOVEMBER
at 6 o'clock P. M. at the County of Rock
and known and described as
eighty nine (1859), one hundred
of the County of Rock (1859), and
y (225) in Mitchell's 5th addition
ing to the record of the County of
than 1859, and the same to be
by virtue of said judgment.—Done
and sealed.

The sale of the above described
on Monday, the 28th day

do 13 12 73 to take place at the place and
do 14 12 97 —Dated November 26th, 1862.
do 15 12 97 no28d2m 1RA

do	10	12	97
do	11	12	97
do	12	12	97
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do	14	12	97
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do	26	12	97
do	27	12	97
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do	29	12	97
do	30	12	97
do	31	12	97
do	1	1	98
do	2	1	98
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do	4	1	98
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do	16	4	98
do	17	4	98
do	18		

ROH, 1863,
renewal of that day,

[illegible]

Harriet H. Chambers,
Newman, Simon Van
Wife, Ezra Mann, —

[illegible]

of section six (6) in the

of the southwest quar-
ter of the northeast quar-
ter, said Township and
range, United States Marshal.
J. H. WILKINS, District
Attorney.
St. Louis, Mo., Milwaukee, October
19, 1883.

FOR RENT.
CHICKEN COUNTRY.
William Wells, Hannah
and Mary, Margaret A.
Billemeyer.
The premises of five
acres, for the purpose of
rent, 1882, in favor of
the defendants and sold at public
auction on Main street, in front
of Janeville, in said
county, on

the southwest quar-
ter, second section of
twenty-two feet on of said
waterly parallel with
the north line of said
section, and situated
southerly along the same
said North to the place of
said section, and
3.0347 w
said county, Mo.

CHICKEN COUNTRY.
Levia Ward, plaintiff vs.
John H. Ward, defendant.
IN pursuance and by vi-
tue of a decree of the
court, and sale of said
premises, to the said
at public auction, to the
door of the ROCK COUNTRY
store, in said county, Mo.

THE 18th DAY
of 2 o'clock in the afternoon
of said day, the same
and described as follows:
said quarter and the northeast
quarter of section 27
of the southeast quar-
ter of the southwest quar-

the forenoon of that day, engaged premises, to wit: of the southwest quarter of township one (1) north, of so much thereof as sta-

[illegible]

MARCH NEXT, BOOK C

[illegible]

YOU are hereby summoned to appear before me on the complaint of the

de 297w Plaintiff's
Instructions for
Foreale. [au294t]